Corruption in Politics.

This is the title of an article in the last No. of the International Review which will attract attention amongst statesmen. It represents our Government as greatly impaired by political vices, and our foreign commerce and internal enterprise and industry greatly injured by the political demoralization which he represents to be so general. The writer traces our public evils to the "love of money" and to the use of the powers of the Government for the gratification of avarice. He says:

"Government is the greatest combination of forces known to human society. It can command more men and raise more money than any and all other agencies combined. It is quite natural, then, that they whose theory of government, if they have any does not forbid its use for any purpose they deem useful, should seek its intervention in such schemes as require great powers or capital.

Very true; and the Constitution never, according to the views of these people, obstructs any measure that they desire as the means of gratifying their greed. Hence is the statute-book replete with laws that enured more to the good of individuals than

to the good of the people. "Now," says the writer, "if it be once assumed that the government is or may be converted into a machine for making money, and that the majority, who control it for the time being, may use it for that purpose, then there spring up as from the ground a host of hungry adventurers, office-seekers, public plunderers, bent on using the power or patronage of the Government for the curichment of themselves. This is accomplished in various ways-sometimes by getting offices, or, if there be none already made, creating them for the occasion; sometimes by getting appropriations from the public lands or the public chest, or by procuring tariffs here and charters for corpora-

From the immense corruption that has grown up under this greedy passion and the contempt it has inspired for the Constitution, together with the bad administra- he knows of no Democratic organizations tion of public affairs that has grown out of with arms and intentions alien to peace. the public depravity thus brought about, our author lays before his readers the following results:

free from public debt in 1836, now owes a debt of more than two thousand millions, which keeps in its service thirty thousand soldiers and a hundred thousand civil officers, and which pays for these hundred and thirty thousand servants more than twice as much as any European country pays for the like number. We see thirty-eight States owing an aggregate of three hundred and eighty-two millions, and of which eight pay neither principal nor interest; we e counties, cities, and towns overwhelmed with debt; and all the while these various Governments-Federal, State, and municipal-take from our people in taxes more than any government in Christendom takes from its people. We see offices which it is the function of the President to fill with the truest and best, farmed out to senators and representatives in Congress. We see offices claimed and bestowed not for merit but for party work, and as a Harper's Weekly, whose political views natural consequence we see the public service tread upon Morton's heels they follow him inefficient and disordered. Legislatures and executive officers receiving gifts. We see the most depraved and least responsible newspaper press in the We see a customs tariff which taxes | were applauded "tremenduously": 502 imported articles, and 972 different grades of these articles, some of them to the extent of 100 per cent. of their value, while the tariff of England taxes only 17, and the tariff of Germany only 152, arranged in 37 classes."

A sad condition of the republic bequeathed us by the fathers of 1776, and left by ANDREW JACKSON out of debt in 1837. But our author errs in confining himself to the love of money as the source of all our evils. Avarice is the greatest of vices; but avarice has formed an alliance with others hardly second to it in its evil nature. Ambition, fanaticism, bigotry, and vindictiveness have all been its allies. Avarice has been adroit enough to seem to follow while the mad passions led in the line that was most propitious to the sordid schemes for money-getting. These allies provoked the sectional war, and with it the fearful consequences which have spread desolation and woe over the land.

While avarice is powerful, inasmuch as it employs the means it acquires to increase its strength for further gains, yet it could not have brought upon the country that public demoralization and those calamities which now afflict us. The greed for makpeared in the northern part of the Union. It grew and fattened upon its Government sion at the North to the South, and its "strict construction." At the same time, fanaticism raised its war upon southern institutions. Then, too, social peculiarities invoked dislike in some northern communities towards the South, and northern religious sentiments and discipline incensed the monster, bigotry, into active hostility. Political ambition took offence at the South for withholding its friendship from all those public men who trimmed their sails to catch the breezes that were created by these passions, and thus all were combined to wage a war of hostility upon the South. A striking illustration of this was displayed in the HELPER-pamphlet outrage of 1859.

Yes. Avarice was the most cunning of the allied passions, but it needed the support of them all to comsummate the grand calamity of public depravation and private ruin which has come upon the land. The theory of which our author speaks, that our "Government is, or may be, converted into a machine for money-making," has been extended to making it also a PARTY MACHINE. Did not the Republican party reconstruct the South in a manner, as it thought, to perpetuate the rule of the Republican, or, more properly, the Radical party? Has not President Grant done all he could do so to enforce the enforcement laws with the help of the army and navy as to carry out their intentions? 'Has not President Grant in his official message to Congress declared in effect that he was the President of the Republican party, and forthwith undertaken to discharge what he conceived to be his duty to that party by denouncing the opposing party-the Democratic-as worse than rebels? Did he not, as the President of a party, thus denounce a majority of the people of the United .States as traitors?

The writer in the International omitted a

chinery was as delicate as it was ingeniousutterly unsuited to be entrusted to the hands of vulgar men, whose consciences were as callous as their sense of right and duty was

blunted. We repeat, the least disarrangement of the machinery of our Government must produce and has produced general disorder. Perhaps what the author in the International says will enliven the reader's idea of this machinery:

"Not only is it the most complex (machinery), but it is also, if not most carefully watched, the most expensive. The Federal Povernment and the State governments have each an equipment of officials, with their long lists of salaries and perquisites. Our tax-payers have to bear the burdens of four governments; that is to say, the Federal, the State, the county, and the town or ity. It behooves them to watch with the vigilance of interest and of patriotism combined, lest they lose their liberties and their estates together."

Exactly!

President Grant.

Our friend Gobright, who has, it seems become the presidential "go-between" with the people, again interviews the President, and this time to a more civil tendency than at the first interview. The President seems so much more mild and tractable that we has infused into the presidential mind some of his own gentle and humane dispositions. The President most unqualifiedly disclaims all intention and all right to interfere with the election of President, and distinctly declares that it is a matter to be settled by Congress. He goes so far as to show by his conversation that he is withdrawing his much as possible, and concentrating his thoughts upon his final home, in Galena, after his contemplated tour to the West Indies and Europe, which latter he proposes to delay until his youngest son graduates, with the intention of taking that

youngest son with him. It is quite agreeable to see the Executive, who has been "cutting green and ripe" around him, so indulging in pleasant contemplations. He goes so far as to say that the rest of the amiable President not a little, and we are glad to hear authoritatively from "We see a Federal Union, which, being him, through the prince of interviewers, that through the vigilance exercised by himself he has discovered no bloody plot 1870? amongst the Democrats. We breathe freer

and deeper! We only regret that the President in his done to insure honesty in that matter he gress, go to sleep. It is too bad that such an exemplary public officer should be an- election of presidential electors; if not renoyed about the duties of other people.

"Shall Pass Unchallenged."

so close, at the "Forefathers' dinner' New York last week in the course of his thority to canvass the vote for presidential speech, made the following remarks, which electors it would have no jurisdiction to

sive partisan way, nor is the Democratic by law. House to insist upon its exclusive partisan way, but Senate and House, representing prevent the manufacture of statements after | nated the American people, and the American people only, in the light of the Constitution | tained, as well as to afford time to meet the and by the authority of law, are to provide a charges. It is not true, as suggested in had nothing to expect from the Democrats. way by which a President, be he Republi- some quarters, that there is no limit as to Under their rule all such governments Advertiser, which says that to this "All the people will say amen!"

With regard to the Kanawha coal interoperations, we learn that one-third of the as to intimidation, etc., when he returns his ville forger, remarking that the treaty Crescent coal property, which belongs to that the statement of violence, etc., which Colonel H. Coalter Cabell and others, has is to accompany the return, must be made respond to requisitions from that Governbeen leased to Colonel WILLIAM R. JOHN- out within the twenty-four hours. Stateson., Jr., so distinguished for his energy in ments which do not accompany the returns, managing large contracts and enterprises. ing money out of the Government first ap- This property has a long frontage upon the it properly entertain jurisdiction of the Kanawha river and the Chesapeake and same. Ohio railroad. This coal property embraces schemes; but found in the southern repre- the best varieties of the coal of the Kanasentatives in Congress the sturdy opponents | wha coalfields-viz., gas, splint, and cannel. | of their plans. This provoked great aver- The movement upon the Kanawha region tors of President and Vice-President were seems to have begun in earnest.

> Mr. TRUMBULL's able letter will impress itself upon the mind of every reader...Than Mr. TRUMBULL there is no public man more loyal to the republic. He is amongst the foremost for ability as well as fidelity.

> Governor GROVER, en route to Washington, was by the Democrats of San Francisco given a public reception.

Our Baltimore correspondent J. P. T. wrote on both sides of the paper.

The Oracle Speaks--- The Last Pronunclamento of the Representative of

his Party.

First he is reported as saying: "While it has been at any time since 1861.—New In the last "interview" with Ulysses the it is true that the presidential term commences on the 4th of March, it does not necessarily follow that the President-elect shall defer taking the oath of office until that time. He may take it immediately after the declaration of his election, but not enter upon the performance of his duties as President until the 4th of March-the day of the retirement of his predecessor.'

What does this new and extraordinary and the whole purpose, of it or not? Does ordinary opinion, for the first time expresssworn to perform the duties of President of the United States who is not President.

[May it not refer to the fact that the 4th sidential oath may be administered on Sat-

urday? We shall see.—Dispatch.] tee, returned to-day the House sub-commi

LYMAN TRUMBULL'S OPINION OF THE LEGALI-TY OF THE LOUISIANA CANVASSESS ACTION. To the Editor of the New York Evening Post: In your issue of Monday the 11th instant

vou say: "Even those persons who assume that the sentimental wrong in Louislana is a fair offset to the sentimental wrong in Oregon have failed utterly to show that the proceedings of the Cronin college were according to State law, as the proceedings of the Returning Board clearly were."

I have nothing to say in regard to Oregon, but your statement that the proceedings of the Returning Board of Louisiana were clearly according to State law cannot, I think, be sustained.

In the paper issued by the visiting Democrats December 6th it was shown that the Returning Board had no jurisdiction under the State law over the canvass of votes for presidential electors. I presume you would admit that if four justices of the peace were to assemble in New Orleans and canvass the tion, and the result proclaimed by them entitled to no respect whatever. Unless the Returning Board is vested with statutory authority to canyass the vote for presidential electors its canvass is equally without jurisdiction, and the result it has proclaimed equally unentitled to respect. Section 2 of the Louisiana statute of 1872, giving the begin to suspect that our friend Gobright Returning Board power "to make the return of all elections," is presumably limited to the elections mentioned in the first section of the act, among which the election for presidential electors is not named. A previous law of 1870, providing for

the appointment of presidential electors, directed the canvass of the returns for those officers to be made by "the Governor in presence of the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, and a district judge of the mind from the cares of the presidency as district in which the seat of government may be established, or any two of them." If the provision of the act of 1872 giving

the Returning Board authority "to make the returns of all elections" repeals by imolication the provisions in the act of 1870 giving that power to the Governor, &c., does it not follow that the provision of the 71st section of the same act of 1872, which declares "that all other acts on the subject of election laws be and the same and are hereby other provisions of the act of 1870 providing the manner of appointing presidential electors? Can it be that the words "all elections" in the 2d section refer to part of the act of 1870, and the words "all other This is fine. The Democrats have troubled acts on the subject of election laws" in the 71st section do not refer to the act of 1870? Does the clause in the 2d section of the act of 1872 repeal by implication part of the act of 1870, and the clause in the 71st section not repeal the other provisions of the act of

No opinion was expressed in the paper of December 6th as to whether the law prcviding for the appointment of presidential electors in Louisiana was repealed by the present happy frame of mind should be at act of 1872 or not, but it was insisted that all disturbed as to "AN HONEST COUNT" of the act of 1872 either repealed the whole of the vote for President. After what he has the law of 1870 or it did not repeal any of it. This position seems to me indisputable : and it follows that the Returning Board has should consider his skirts entirely clear, no jurisdiction to canvass the vote for presiand, leaving the remaining part of it to Con- dential electors, because if the act of 1870 is repealed there is no provision for the pealed, the Governor and State officers, and not the Returning Board, make the canvass. Your statement, therefore, that the proceedings of the Returning Board in GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, the editor of Louisiana were according to State law is an assumption of the very point in contro-

The paper of December 6th further shows in that even if the Returning Board had au- the South for the above throw out votes on account of intimidation or violence unless the foundation had been In this country, he said, the Puritan prin- laid therefor by a statement of the commisciple has advanced to this point: that it pre- sioners of election or supervisors of regisvides us a lawful remedy for every emer-tration within the time and in the manner gency that may arise. I stand here a son prescribed in the statute, which is twentyof New England; in every fibre of my four hours from the closing of the polls if pel the army to undo the alleged usurpabeing am I child of the Pilgrim. At this made by the commissioners, and within tions at the South, and leave the white peohour we are not Republicans, we are not twenty-four hours of the time of receiving Democrats-we are Americans. The voice the returns from the commissioners if made of New England, I believe, going to the by the supervisors of registration, and that cording to General Blair, could be used to Capitol, would be this: That neither is the no such statements were made by either Republican Senate to insist upon its exclu- within the time and in the manner required

the result of the election had been ascercan or Democrat, shall pass unchallenged. the time within which the supervisor is to State Returning Board within twenty-four hours from the time he receives the returns | British Government in retiring from its poand are not made in twenty-four hours, cannot legally come before the Board, nor can

After a careful examination of the Louisiana statutes it seems to me clear that the proceedings of the Returning Board in Louisiana in canvassing the votes for elecnot according to the law of that State.

Yours, respectfully, LYMAN TRUMBULL.

Chicago, December 14, 1876.

The Next Senate.

It appears that if the Republican senators from Louisiana and South Carolina are admitted, and the Democrats control the Illinois and New Jersey Legislatures, the strength of the two parties will be: Republicans, 41; Democrats, 35. If the theory that Mr. Tilden has carried both South Carolina and Louisiana be correct, then the Democrats have a right to the three senators to be chosen by the Legislatures of those States, and they would have 38 members of the Senate to the Republicans 38-the body being evenly divided. Taking the former figures, however, it will be seen that the Republican majority is much smaller than

The Next House. RECEIVING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE REPRE-

WASHINGTON, December 23 .- About one third of the credentials of members in the next House of Representatives have reached the clerk of the present House. development of the views of the represen- None of these come from the distative of the Republican party mean? Does puted States or from districts where it indicate anarchy? Is that the purpose, the credentials of contesting members are filed. Clerk Adams treats them as it conceal the movement of troops or not? confidential documents, to be exhibited only If so, then how, and why, and where are to the person filing the same. The crethe troops to be used? It is a most extra- dentials deposited by the members-elect are under different forms in different States, ed. It presents a new spectacle of a man the only general rule adopted by Congress being the instruction to the clerk of the next preceding House to place on the roll the names of those holding credentials showing their election under the laws of their of March comes upon Sunday, and the pre- State. At the opening of the present Congress Clerk McPherson refused to place the names of members-elect on the rolls where two delegations appeared, each certified to by a rival Gov-THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE DISCUSSING ernor. Should Clerk Adams decide to fol-MR. ORTON'S ACTION:- New Orleans, De- low this rule the next House would organize most important part of the evils which have cember 25. -Messrs. Beebe and Joyce, of without Florida, Louisiana, and South Carled to the sad condition of the nation, which he attributes to the "love of money." He does not exaggerate the state of the country, nor the painful depravity of the public character. Well may be lament the condition of the people as the most miscoverned to the subject of the people as the most miscoverned to the subject of the people as the most miscoverned to the subject of the people as the most miscoverned to the subject of the people as the most miscoverned to the people as the peop tion of the people as the most misgoverned and tax-ridden. He is correct in his view of our Government as administered. It was indeed a marvellous machine, and had Mr. Orton's former communication showed sult, the composition of the next House by

tions will stand sixteen Democratic to eighteen Republican. A contest existing in three States, the precise composition of the delegation will be a matter for Congress to determine, while a fourth delegation (New Hampshire's) will be decided by an elec-

Presidential Platitudes. THE REPRESENTATIVE OF HIS PARTY ONCE MORE UNBOSOMS HIMSELF-HIS SENTIMENTS IN REGARD TO THE ELECTION, THE ARMY IN THE SOUTH, AND EXTRADITION. WASHINGTON, December 24.—The Presi-

lent, in the course of a conversation with a representative of the New York Associated Press to-day, said, in reply to a question, that he had no knowledge of a Democratic armed conspiracy South or West, as had been reported. He had information merely of organized rifle companies outside of the State militia, but he was not apprehensive of armed collisions in connection with the presidency, no matter what might be the fears of others. It seemed to him that the people desired only a fair count of the electoral vote in the contested southwithout statutory authority for so doing their canvass would be without jurisdictrue condition of affairs, and have a tendency to solve existing difficulties. It was certainly desirable to establish the actual fact of the election of either Hayes or Tilden, he said, for neither could feel satisfied if any doubt remained of his election, because in such case his position as President would not command the requisite general support. The President remarked that no one could suppose that he had any connection with or relation to the declaration of who was elected. That was not a matter for him to determine. He was now anxious, he said, for the coming of the 4th of March, when he would gladly give way to his successor, and, freed from official cares, before reestablishing himself in his home at Galena, Ill., where he owns a house, he proposed making a trip to the West Indies, visiting Havana and other points of interest. He has deferred his voyage to Europe until June, for the reason that his youngest son, Jesse, whom he wishes to accompany him, will not graduate before that time. The President said that during his two terms of office his health had been very good, and it was now excellent. Recurring to the recent election, he remarked that he should promptly recogrepealed," repeals absolutely and entirely all nize whoever should be declared his successor. With this his political feelings would have nothing to do. It would be recollected that several years ago, during the gubernaterial contest in the State of Arkansas, and with both parties representing their respective cases at Washington, he recognized the Democrat in preference to the Republican. because by legal representation the former was entitled to the position. While it was true that the presidential term commenced on the 4th of March, it did not necessarily follow that the President-elect should defer taking the oath of office until that time. He might take it immediately after the declaration of his election, but of course could not enter on the performance of his duties as President until the 4th of March, the day of the retirement of his predecessor.

regarding the sending of troops to the South and the authority under which he acted in so doing. In all such proceedings, he said, he endeavored to keep within the limits of the law, having always, previous to acting, consulted the Attorney-General, his legal adviser; and, besides, the Democratic House of Representatives, during a former session of Congress, emphatically declared that all citizens of the United States should be equally protected. He further said in regard to the complaints concerning the sending of troops to pose, that it would be recollected that General Frank Blair wanted troops sent thither for a different object, saying in his letter to Colonel Brodhead in June, 1865, that there was but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that was for the President-elect to declare the reconstruction acts null and void, and comple to reorganize their own governments. Surely, said the President, if the army, acwipe out governments, it could, in my opinion, be employed to support them. The Democratic National Convention, The object of limitation as to time was to after this letter was written, nomion the ticket with Governor Seymour. The

The President intends replying to the

House resolution calling for information

General Blair for Vice-President Republican State governments at the South would fade out, as in Mississippi, where We entirely agree with the Boston Daily make his statement. Section 43 requires General Ames was legally elected Governor, the supervisor to make out his consolidated but was forced to vacate the office, and is return and forward the same by mail to the | now a fugitive from the State. The President seemed pleased with the action of the from the commissioners of election, and sec- sition on the extradition clause of the treaty ests and the movements for an increase of tion 26 requires him to forward his statement of 1842 by surrendering Brent, the Louisand that hereafter he would be prepared to ment for fugitive criminals. The entire correspondence between the two Governments will be transmitted to Congress on Wednesday. The President said that the treaty of 1794 with Great Britain provided only for the extradition of persons charged with murder or forgery; but in the treaty of 1842 the number of offences was increased so as to include piracy, arson, robbery, or the utterance of forged paper. The number, he thought, might be still further increased-not, however, to include

desertion from the army or navy. MARRIAGES.

Married, by Rev. Robert A. Gibson, on Thursday evening, December 21st, at the residence of Mrs. Roddey (the bride's sister), Mrs. EMMA S. NOR-FLEET to Colonel W. E. CUTSHAW. No cards. Married, on Wednesday evening December 20th, Married, on Wednesday evening December 20th at the residence of Mr. Thomas M. Saunders, by Elder J. Z. Tyler, Mr. CHARLES W. CLEMMIT'I to Miss MIRA PARK, daughter of Mr. George W. Minnis; both of this city. No cards.

Americus and Savannan (G2.) papers please copy.

DEATHS. Died, on Tuesday, the 26th Instant, at a quarterpast 10 o'clock A. M., SAMUEL E., oldest son of
James T. and Mary C. Hatcher, in the twenty-first
year of his age.
His funeral will take place THIS (Wednesday)
EVENING at 3 o'clock, from the Nicholson-Street
Methodist Episcopal church. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

Died, on the morning of the 26th instant, Mrs. LUCRETIA J. NEURATH, wife of Mr. F. Neurath, of this city; aged thirty-four years.

The funeral will take place from the First Presbyterian church TO-DAY (Wednesday) at 2% P. M. Friends of the family are invited to be present.

Washington and Baltimore papers please copy. Died, in Baltimore, on the 24th Instant, after a long and painful lilness, Mrs. M. E. DAVIDSON, widow of the late Joseph P. Davidson, formerly of

Washington, D. C.
Thus has passed away one of the most affectionate and devoted mothers that ever lived. Her end was calm and peaceful bidding all around farewell and leaving messages for absent loved ones.

Washington papers please copy.

Died, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. M. S. Poynor, on Friday morning, December 22, 1876, ALICE HILL POYNOR, daughter of the late John Poynor, of Brunswick county, Va.

She bore a long and painful illness with Christian fortitude, and calmly and willingly resigned her life into the hands of her Saviour, in full assurance of a bitseful immortality. The funeral services took place from her late residence on Sunday afternoon last at 3 o'clock.

Petersburg papers please copy.

FUNERAL NOTICE.—Died, of congestion of the heart, on Saturday the 16th instant, THOMAS J. WHITT, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Dearest husband, thou hast left us, We thy loss most deeply feel; But 'tis God that has bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When life's weary days have fied;
And in Heaven we hope to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed. He leaves an aged mother, a devoted wife, and one child to mourn their irreparable loss. The funeral obsequies took place on Sunday the 17th instant at Union Station Methodist Episcopal church. Died, on the 26th instant, of pneumonia, GEORGE EDWIN, the infant son of J. V. and E. F. Herbert; aged two months and seven days.

The foneral will take place from his parents' residence (No. 2605 Leigh street) TO-DAY at 11 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

BROAD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.-Preaching THIS (Wednesday) NIGHT by Rev. S. A. STEEL. Subject: "The Flaughter of

he Infants by Herod.". it been properly administered it would have secured as much happiness as any government that was ever framed. But its ma-

HOLIDAY GOODS NEW YEAR. 1877.

A NEW-YEAR'S GIFT is always acceptable, so those who falled to make all of their presents on Christmas can supply themselves with a number of articles at

> LEVY BROTHERS'. AT LOW PRICES.

Handsome NECK-SCARFS, BOWS, and CRA-VATS;

ILK HANDKERCHIEFS in great variety-some new styles just received; INITIAL, HEMSTITCHED, LACE, and CO-LORED-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS IN

Sets of COLLARS and CUFFS in boxes; CLOAKS, FURS, and SHAWLS-nothing mor suitable for a New-Year's present; BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, and QUILTS in great variety, at the lowest prices ever offered; UGS, HASSOCKS, MATS, and FLOOR-CLOTHS: AIR-BRUSHES, TOOTH-, CLOTHES,- and NAIL-BRUSHES

NDIA-RUBBER, HORN, and BUFFALO DRESS-ING COMBS; YORY, RUBBER, HORN, and BUFFALO FINE-

OWDER-BOXES, TOILET-POWDER, and TOI-LET SOAPS at much below their regular prices: ADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS;

WOOL SCARFS for boys and men; GLOVES for boys, men, girls, and women, in all qualities; SLIPPER PATTERNS, TIDIES, and TOILET-MATS:

COLGATE'S VIOLET, LAVENDER, ROSADORA and MULTIFLORA TOILET WATER; COLGATE'S HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, twelve different perfumes: COLGATE'S SUPERIOR TOILET SOAPS; also

a full assortment of the best CARBOLIC andsome SILKS, CASHMERES, MERINOS, AL-PACAS, BROCADES, and other fashionable

DRESS GOODS; AMBURGH EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, and LACES of every description; TRAVELLING-, LUNCH-, KEY-, INFANTS' WORK-, and OFFICE-BASKETS;

DOLLS at 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50, 60, 75c., and TOY FURNITURE made of Black Walnut-Chairs, teads, Cradles, and Bureaus;

> POCKET-BOOKS, SATCHELS, and SCHOOL-BAGS; TOY CHINA TEA- and DINNER-SETS; VASES. MATCH-BUXES, MUGS, and CUPS and SAUCERS;

PARCHEESI, and GRACE-HOOPS; TOY-TRUNKS and LARGE-SIZE TRUNKS at low

PICTURE-BLOCKS,

JAPANESE TRAYS and ASHES-RECEIVERS; BRONZE INK-STANDS, CIGAR-HOLDERS, and CARD-RECEIVERS; ENTLEMEN'S DRESSING-CASES and LADIES'

WORK-BOXES; WRITING-DESKS at 75, 85c., \$1, \$3.50 and \$4 BOOKS-but few left-will be closed out cheap; MUSIC-BINDERS, ALBUMS, and SCRAP-BOOKS;

Also, SCRAP-BOOK PICTURES; ARTIST COMPANIONS, ACCORDEONS, and HARMONICONS; GLOVES, COLLAR and HANDKERCHIEF

BOXES, in sets; SAVINGS-BANKS, FERN- or IVY-STANDS, and INDIA-RUBBER TOYS;

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., in this city. Prices always the lowest.

1017 and 1019 Mo in street, Richmond, Va.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS will soon be here, and everybody will remember that

SYCLE BROTHERS' have purchased a large supply of goods suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

and at prices that all can buy; so no one must fall to SYCLE BROTHERS',

250 CLOAKS FROM \$4 TO \$20; Look at our 45c. KID GLOVES: 100 sets of FURS for CHILDREN at \$1 for a set

. worth \$1.50; Look at our 75c. KID GLOVES ;

400 sets FURS for LADIES and MISSES from \$2

Look at our CHILDREN'S SHAWLS from 31c. 1,000 SHAWLS for LADIES from 80c. to \$10;

Look at our SLEEVELESS JACKETS. BLACK ALPACAS BLACK ALPACAS!

BLACK ALPACAS! BLACK ALPACA from 20c. to \$1 per yard; Look at our BLACK ALPACA at 35, 40, 45

and 50c.; new lot of new-styles CLOAKS just opened.

CASSIMERES! CASSIMERES! CASSIMERES A new lot of goods just opened for GENTLE-MEN'S, YOUTHS', and BOYS' wear, from 25c. up

Look at our BEAVER CLOTH at \$2 and \$2.50; 200 pieces of FLANNELS from 15c. to \$1.25 per

per yard; Look at our 25c. FLANNELS.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS! BLACK CACHEMIRE (from 50c. to \$3 per yard). HENRIETTA CLOTH, BRENITZ,

BOMBAZINES, CRAPE CLOTH, AUSTRALIAN CLOTHS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, and every style of mourning worn, and at the lowest

Look at our NAPKINS and TOWELS. BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

BLANKETS from \$2.50 to \$25 per pair ; Look at our \$2,50 BLANKETS. CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! stock of CARPETS will be closed out at and

below cost; BUGS, CARRIAGE-ROBES, MATS, and HORSE-BLANKETS, you will find in great variety; DOMESTICS will be retailed at wholesale prices; large lot of BUSTLES, just opened, at a very

PANCY BOXES filled with nice article; suitable for Christmas presents, and thousands of other articles too numerous to mention. So, don't fail to call, for we can suit all at . SYCLE BROTHERS', 429 Bread street.

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WHERE WILLIAM THALHIMER IS SELLING THE CHEAPEST GOODS AND PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE HOLIDAYS.

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BARGAINS IN CHRISTMAS GOODS. 100 dozen INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS at 25c,

50 dozen INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS (all linen) at 50c. worth 75c.; 200 dozen HANDKERCHIEFS from 10c. to \$1

00 dozen LADIES' MISSES, CHILDREN'S, and MEN'S HOSE at all prices; 75 dozen LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KIE

100 dozen LADIES', MISSES, and MEN'S GLOVES from 25c. to \$1 a pair; large variety of LACE and SILK SCARFS SASH-RIBBONS, CORSETS, POCKET-BOOKS, COMBS, and hundreds of other articles at very low prices;

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CHRISTMAS PRICES AT M. GOL-DEN'S, 1523 MAIN STREET, NOT JAMES GOLD DEN'S.—Ladies Sewed Shoes only 75c.; Gentlemen's Balmorals, \$1 worth \$1.50;

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Geutlemen's Square Box-Toe Gatters, \$1.75, cheap at \$3; Gentlemen's Calf Square Box-Toe Sewed, \$3, cheap at \$5; Ladies' Calf Shoes, sewed, \$1.25, old price \$2; Ladies' Glove-Kid Laced Shoes, \$1.50, cheap at \$2.50; Ladies' Pebble Goat Shoes, \$1.75 worth \$2.50;

Ladies' Laced, Serge Foxed Shoes, \$1 worth \$1.50;

Ladies' Laced, Serge Foxed Shoes, \$1 worth \$1.50;

Ladies' Serce Congress Gatters at \$1; Ladies' best quality Foxed, Buttoned Gaiters only \$2, sold elsewhere for \$3; Misses' High-Cut, Pebble Goat Shoes, \$1.25 worth \$2; Children's Philadelphiamade Buttoned Boois, sizes \$6 to 10, \$1.20 only;

Bables' Shoes, 40, 50, and 60c,—all warranted as represented—at the old cheap store of

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HOLIDAY GOODS.-VASES, new HOLIDAY GOODS.—VASES, new styles—cameo decorations; COLOGNE SETS, of the late Vienna and Centennial designs; CHINA DINNER- and TEA-SETS. French and English direct importation; CHAMBER SETS, great variety; PLATED-WARE-Pickle-Stands, Tea-Sets, Card-Receivers—all new patterns; PARLOR COAL VASES handsomely decorated; BRONZES—French and Japanese finish. Call and see styles and prices before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.

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COOKING-WINE. only \$2; J. SEMMES'S VIRGINIA WHISKEY, analyzed by Dr. W. B. Taylor,
\$8; FOSTER'S VIRGINIA WHISKEY, two years
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RAISINS. NUTS, CITEON, PRUNES, FRUIT,
BUTTERS, MINCE-MEAT, PIGS' FEET, SPICED;
EGGS, and everything to make Christmas merry.
Come and see us.

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We will offer during the next two weeks extra nary inducements to those who wish to purchase for

HOLIDAY GIFTS things that are lovely and things that are substan FANCY CUFFS and COLLARS:

PLAIN CUFFS and COLLARS; Handsome EMBROIDERED SETS, in boxes SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, new styles;

SILKS SCARFS and BOWS in prefusion; LACE SCARFS, all colors; INITIAL and LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, ve

KID GLOVES and GAUNTLETS: BUCK GLOVES and GAUNTLETS; PLAIN and FANCY HOSE, in half-boxes; GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS, BOWS, and TIES;

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES and HANDKER CHIEFS: LADIES' SHAWLS and CLOAKS; BREAKFAST-SHAWLS and SONTAGS; BOULEVARD SKIRTS:

LADIES' KNIT-JACKETS, NUBIAS, &c.; and various other articles too numerous to mention Be sure to look at our stock before you buy. COURTNEY & POWELL

HAVING BOUGHT THE PRODUCT of two or three cloak manufacturers at a reduction of from twenty-five to thirty per cent., we will offer 50 CLOAKS.

of the very newest styles, in plain and Mattilasse beaver, at the above great reduction from form Those in want of CLOAKS can now be supplied

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HOLIDAY GIFTS for every one, LADIES FURS in great variety; CHILDREN'S FURS, a large as HANDSOME, FUR HATS and CAPS, new styles ADJES' BEAVER CLOAKS handsome styles;
PLAIN and HEMSTITCHED INITIAL and EMBROIDERED
HANDKERCHIEFS, in fancy

PLAIN and EMBROIDERED COLLARS and CUFFS, in fan-COLLARS and CUFFS, in fancy boxes;
KID, THREAD, and B U C K
GAUNTLETS and GLOVES;
CHLDREN'S LINED GLOVES;
and MITTS;
Beautiful styles SILK SCARFS
and HANDKERCHIEFS;
New styles LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, and BIBS;
SOLID-COLORED HOSIERY,
plain and silk clocked;
SOLID-COLORED LEGGINGS,
new shades;

OPERA FLANNEL and MERINO OPERA FLANNEL and SLEKINO
HOODS:
GENTLEMEN'S KID, DOGSKIN,
and BUCK GLOVES and
GAUNTLETS;
BOYS' GLOVES and GAUNTLETS in all siyles;
GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' CARDIGAN JACKETS, very low;
PLAIN and COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, new
styles; HOLIDAY

styles;
PLAIN and FANCY COTTON
and WOOL HOSE;
And lots of OTHER GOODS for
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JULIUS MEYER'S,
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BROWNE & ROWE'S. Now is the time to buy to svoid the BUSH. DRY GOODS, SHAWLS, BOULEVARD SKIRTS, FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS mitable for Christmas presents.

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The prettiest assortment of GILT, JET, and CORAL JEWELRY in the city. NUBIAS, HOODS, JACKETS, and other WORS-Call early and secure bargains. BROWNE & ROWE, No. 323 Broad street, next to Columbus's confectionery.

CHRISTMAS, 1876. COME A-RUNNING! COME A-RUNNING! WE ARE GIVING AWAY GOODS!

We have more than we know what to do with, and a plenty more on the WAY. We manufacture PLAIN and FANCY CANDIES, SUGAR TOYS, &c., day and light, which we offer you at bottom prices; also, 5,000 pounds ATMORE'S MINCE-MEAT, in crates, buckets, and barrels; 500 boxes LONDON LAYER, DEHELIA L. MUSCATEL, SULTANA, and VALENCIA RAISINS—whole, halves, and

quarters;
10 barrels new CURRANTS;
50 boxes new LEGHORN CITRON;
5 cases FIGS—drums and layers, boxes and 5 cases FIGS—drains and tayers, solves and fractionals;
500 boxes No. 1 (full count) GOLDEN DRA-GON FIRE-CRACKERS;
10 bags SOFT-SHELL ALMONDS;
25 bags new PALM-NUTS;
10 barrels new PECANS;
5 barrels new WALNUTS;
5 barrels new FILBERTS;
5 cases prime GINGER;

5 cases prime GINGER;
5 barrels new TURKISH PRUNES;
25 bags fresh CARTHAGENA COCOANICTS; 15 frails new DATES; 5 gross COX'S, NELSON'S, and PALMER'S 5 gross COX'S, NELSON'S, and I ADDRESS GELATINE:
1,000 boxes CANNED TOMATOES, PFACH-ES, PINEAPPLES, OYSTERS, BEAN'S, PEAS, STRAWBERRIES, PRESERVES

(assorted), &c.

500 bdxes OLD DIANORA, EMPEROR, SUNNY SOUTH, WARD BRAND, STRAWBERRY TWIST, FLUVANA-BELLE
TWIST;

100,000 assorted CIGARS, from \$1.25 to \$10 per 500,000 TORPEDOES. ROMAN-CANDLES. SKY-ROCKETS, &c. LOUIS J. BOSSIEUX. 1412 Main street.

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Finest ENGLISH HAIR-BRUSHES, FRENCH-PLATE HAND-MIRRORS. Genuine TORTOISE-SHELL COMBS. Finest imported COLOGNES, CHROMO-COLOGNE BOTTLES, LUBIN'S GENUINE PERFUMERY, TOILET BOXES for powder, . . Finest imported TOILET SOAPS, FAY'S VELOUTINE, LUBIN'S VIOLET and ROSE-POWDER, VIOLET and LAVENDER WATERS, Elegant SACHET POWDER, &c., &c., at

MEADE & BAKER'S DRUGSTORE,

CHRISTMAS CIGARS. P. WRITLOCK.

1445 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.,

manufacturer of the celebrated

MODEL- AND PEACH-BEAND CIGARS,

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DEALER IN TOBACCOS, PIPES, AND

SMOKERS ARTICLES GENERALLY.

[de 16-2w]

CHRISTMAS GOODS. RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, SHELLED ALMONDS,

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